

The Bethel Courier.

A Weekly Family Newspaper, Centralist, Journalist, Literature, Agriculture, Commerce, and the Arts and the Fictives of the Day.

VOL. 1.

BETHEL, ME., SEPTEMBER 30, 1859.

NO. 42.

The Bethel Courier.

N. T. TRUE, Editor.

Published every FRIDAY MORNING—Office at the Bethel Hill.

TERMS:—One Copy one year, (in advance) \$1.00

Five Copies six months, (in advance) .50

Single Copies, (in advance) 10 Cts.

All communications to be addressed to the "Bethel Courier."

Advertisements payable in advance.

AGENTS:—S. S. NILES, (successor to V. B. Palmer), Newspaper Advertising Agent, No. 1, South Main Street, Boston.

J. M. PETERSON & CO., No. 10 State Street, Boston, and 123 Nassau St., N. Y.

ROBERTS & LITTLE, Jan. Free & Middle Sts., Portland.

MOLY & POTTER, West Bethel.

No paper discontinued, unless at our option, and no deduction will be made from the advertised value of the Courier.

Job Printing of all kinds executed with neatness and dispatch at this office.

Business Cards.

BETHEL HILL, ME.

F. S. CHANDLER, Proprietor.

Horses and Carriages to let.

J. E. SMALL,

PHOTOGRAPHER,

BETHEL HILL, ME.

A. DAVIS,

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c.

BETHEL HILL, ME.

JAMES NUTTING,

Book, Card, and Job Printer,

BETHEL HILL, ME.

P. H. McCLOSKEY,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

SWIFT'S BLOCK,

BETHEL HILL, ME.

J. G. RICH,

HUNTER, TRAPPER,

And Guide,

Letter B., Oxford Co., Me.

March 21, 1859.

HAMMONS & GIBSON,

Attorneys & Counsellors at Law,

BETHEL HILL, ME.

SOLOMON ROBERTSON,

Painter,

Grainer, Glazier and Paper Hanger,

BETHEL HILL, ME.

E. B. GODDARD,

CABINET MAKER,

BETHEL HILL, ME.

H. F. BLANCHARD,

Counsellor & Attorney at Law,

BUMFORD POINT,

Oxford County, Me.

O. N. W. ROBINSON, Jr.,

Attorney & Counsellor at Law,

BETHEL HILL, ME.

R. A. FRYE,

Counsellor & Attorney at Law,

BETHEL HILL, ME.

M. MASON & CO.,

STOVE DEALERS,

BETHEL DEPOT, ME.

Also Manufacturers of TIN WARE.

History of Bethel.

By Dr. M. T. True.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

Capt. Peter Twitchell, youngest son of Capt. Joseph Twitchell, was born in Sherburne, Me., July 13, 1761.

At the age of 17 he made a visit to Bethel, when there was no other house in the west part of the town except his brother Eleazar's on the island near the grist-mill. This was in 1778. He also visited the town in 1782 when the garrison was still standing. He was a man of uncommon strength. We have heard him relate an anecdote of his own visit here. There was a man at his brother's who was boasting of his skill at wrestling when Capt. Peter told him that he could throw him over a house. The fellow rather jeered him, when the Captain caught his arms around him and ran up the shed roof of his brother's house and was about to throw him over when he cried, enough.

In the year 1784 he came to Bethel and commenced clearing land on the north side of the river on the farm now occupied by Mr. Alphon Twitchell. He cleared several acres of interval, and the next year secured a barn and sowed it with winter rye, not the great frost that year carried off the drift stuff on to it in immense quantities, that he lost one half of his ground that year, but the remainder bore a prodigious crop. About this time in consequence of his father's age, and he being the youngest son, he returned to Sherburne and took the charge of the homestead. He married for his first wife, Miss Sarah Ballard, May 8th 1783, who died Sept. 10, 1791, and for his second wife Miss Amy Perry, June 10, 1793. She was the daughter of Edward West Perry, of Sherburne. He had eight children; by his first wife, Almira, Eli, and Jonathan, and by his second wife, Eli, John A., Harriet, and Sarah. All settled in Bethel except the two eldest, who died young.

Capt. Twitchell kept a tavern in Bethel, which in those days was of no small importance. He was an assessor of the town at the time the Federal currency was introduced. He had quite a task in teaching the taxpayers how to reckon in dollars and cents instead of pounds, shillings and pence. He was a soldier under Gen. Lincoln and marched to quell Shay's rebellion. He was afterwards chosen Captain of the Militia and did military honors on the death of Wash. ton.

In the spring of 1810 he came to Bethel and commenced a farm on the Flat on Pleasant river on the farm now occupied by his son, Col. Eli Twitchell. In 1816 he made a public profession of religion and united with the Congregational Church in Bethel, and till his death was a consistent member.

For 35 years of his life he was a vegetarian. Meat, tea and coffee, were forbidden articles, and to this he attributed his long life. When over 90 years of age he walked four miles to church, stood in front of the desk listening on his long cane, during the prayers and services on both parts of the day, and then walked home after services. This he did through choice for exercise, and this he was accustomed to do till a short time before his death.

Capt. Twitchell was a man of strong native powers. He was a man of a religious and philosophic turn of mind. He was a natural philosopher. A favorite problem of his which he would propose to every educated man whom he met and which he seemed to meditate upon much of the time, was what he had to call his Philosophical Riddle.

The earth and the moon travel round the sun. If they travel one way, every time they go round the sun, there will be one day more than the earth revolves on its axis, and one more than the moon travels round the earth. If they travel the other way, the earth will revolve on its axis one more than we have days, and the moon will travel round the earth once more than we have moons. Question.—Which way should they travel to have the extra day and extra moon?

It gratified him very much to have any one acknowledge that they could not solve it. He drew a small pension from Government. He received an injury by being struck with a carriage while out on his walks and died Nov. 18, 1854, aged 94 years 5 mos.

WE DIE DAILY. The bodies of animals are continually undergoing a series of invisible changes of substance, of which they are entirely unconscious. We look at our hand to day, as we write, we fancy it is the same substance as it was yesterday, or last year—as it was ten years ago. The form of each finger, of each nail, is the same. Scars made in our infancy are still there. Nothing is altered or obliterated; and yet it is not the same hand. It has been renewed over and over again since the days of our youth. The skin and flesh, and bone have been frequently removed and replaced. And so it is, more or less, of the whole body.

From three to five years the entire body is taken out and built in again with new materials. A continued activity prevails among the living agencies in which this hidden work is committed. Every day a small part is carried away, just as if a single brick were every day taken out of an old wall, or a single wheel out of a watch, and its place supplied by another. The body, therefore, requires constant supplies, at every period of its life, of all those things of which its several parts are built up. [North British Review.]

A HAPPY HOME. The first year of married life is a most important era in the history of husband and wife. Generally, as it is spent, so is all subsequent existence. The wife and husband can annihilate their views and their desires, or else conjure up their dislikes, and so add fuel to their prejudices and animosities forever after.

"I have somewhere read," says Rev. Dr. Wm. in his "Bridal Greeting," of a bridegroom who gloried in his co-constrictions. He requested his bride to accompany him into the garden a day or two after the wedding. He then threw a line over the roof of their cottage. Giving his wife one end of it, he returned to the other side and exclaimed:

"Pull the line over!"

"I can't," she replied.

"Pull with all your might!" shouted the whimsical husband.

But in vain were all the efforts of the bride to pull the line over, so long as the husband held on the opposite end. But when he gave round, and both of them pulled at one end, it came over with great ease.

"There," said he as the line fell from the roof, "you see how inefficient was our father when we pulled in opposition to each other; but how easy and pleasant it was when we both pulled together. It will be so, my dear, through life. If we set together it will be pleasant to live. Let us therefore always pull together."

In this illustration, hardly as it may be, there is a philosophical lesson. Husband and wife, wish to make home happy. There must be union of soul, of interests, of spirit, and great good will and love, in each and both, to make the home a happy one in the domestic circle.

Railways.

Wooden railways were introduced into the Colonies of England, before the middle of the 17th century; they were adopted as a means of saving labor, in conveying coal from the mines to the places of shipment of shipment in the neighborhood of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. They consisted of wooden rails, imbedded in the road. The advantage of this over the old kind of road was so great, that it was generally adopted in various mines.

In 1765, railroads were built having the rails above the ground, and at uniform distances from each other; and the wheels of the wagons were made to fit upon these rails. When there was any ascent or descent upon the road, thin plates of iron were fastened upon the rails, in order to overcome the friction. On these roads horses were used—one horse drawing a car loaded with two or three tons.

A wooden railway was built at the Colbrook Dale Iron Works in 1767. At this time the price of iron was very low, and the owners in order to keep their men employed, determined to cast bars to lay on the wooden rails to save repairs, which on the wooden roads were continually necessary. These bars were cast in such a shape, that in case of a sudden rise in the price of iron, they might be taken up and sold for pig iron. They were about five feet long, four inches wide, and one inch and a quarter thick.

This may be considered as the introduction of iron upon railroads. Soon after this (1776) cast iron rails with an upright flange, to keep the wheels upon the track, were brought into use first in the colliery of the Duke of Norfolk, near Sheffield.

The first edge railroad (the kind now in general use) of any considerable extent was completed in 1801, for the conveyance of slate from the quarries of Lord Penrhyn—the rails were of cast iron, and the wheels were made of cast iron, which were found to be very objectionable by reason of its brittleness; it would answer very well when the cars were light and moved slowly; but with a heavy load, drawn at a rapid rate they were constantly breaking. To avoid this difficulty, bars of malleable iron were substituted in 1801.

Locomotives were used occasionally in 1805, in England, and in 1811 they were brought into very general use for drawing freight trains. They were very imperfect however, till about the year 1825 when some very essential improvements were effected in their manufacture. Even as late as 1825, at the time of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, locomotive engines were so imperfectly developed, that it was a matter of discussion whether they should be used instead of horses. This discussion resulted in an offer made by the company of £500 for the production of an engine to perform far less than engines at the present day perform. At the expiration of the time given, three were produced, one of which answered the required purpose, and was adopted. Previous to this, the idea that steam would ever take the place of horses was considered utterly ridiculous.

The first Railroad established in this country was in Quincy, Mass., to transport granite some three miles to vessels.

A correspondent of the Bangor Whig says that there was last week taken from the quarry of the Bangor and Piscataquis State Company, in Brownville, a block of stone measuring ten feet in length, six feet in width, and fifteen in thickness. It was of the purest slate, unmarred by grain or seam, and was raised as readily as the clearest single staff. Mr. Daniel Griffith, an experienced quarryman, who disengaged the block from the ledge, declared that he had never seen anything like it in the old country. This slab is to be used for the bed of a billiard table, and will be added and placed to the requisite dimensions, at the Company's works. The demand for slate slabs, for tables, mantel-pieces, fireplaces, hearths, &c., is increasing rapidly, as the superior quality of the Brownville stone is recognized by the public. The Company will soon make additions to their machinery for manufacturing this slate, and will be able to furnish it in the most finished style.

"HOLLAND GIN."

The following anecdote serves to illustrate the power of the human mind. When once formed, the misanthropic is a slave to its depraving influence, and even the fear of death and eternal punishment themselves, sometimes falls short of arresting its terrible progress.

The son of a merchant in one of our cities became dissipated and idle, and nothing could induce him to leave off drinking Holland Gin, which was his favorite beverage. Night after night he was brought home so brutally intoxicated that he would lay for hours in a torpid state, while his anxious parents watched by his bedside. At times this drunken sleep would remain upon him so long that his father feared he would never wake. He told his son of this and warned him of the awfulness of his condition, should he be hurled from time into eternity while in a state of intoxication; but all his warnings and entreaties were to no purpose, and the son kept on drinking his gin as hard as ever.

At last, the father, who was rather a determined man, and somewhat of a wag, resolved to see what effect fright would towards rousing his son to a sense of his condition.

Accordingly, he procured a coffin, placed it in a dark room in his cellar, and hired one of the blackest of negroes to be in readiness. He then told the son if he got drunk again he would be sure to die; and got a physician to tell him the same, and that there was no chance of his recovery if he were brought back to life.

As soon as night came on, away he went to the dram shop, again to sip the deadly poison.

About mid-night he was brought home deeply intoxicated, and his father, who was now determined to carry his plans into execution, carried him to the cellar, and laid him on the floor beside the coffin. He then furnished the negro with a dark lantern and plenty of wood, and ordered him to heat the room as hot as he could bear, and then to seat himself on the coffin, and watch till the son should awake from his stupor.

When the negro had been about an hour with the sweat running from every pore of his ebony face, the son turned over and groaned out, "O how hot it is! For mercy sake raise the window!" Then opening his eyes, and seeing the coffin with the negro sitting upon it, he raised himself up, and staring wildly around exclaimed in a voice of utter despair: "Where am I?"

"You are in Hell!" answered the negro in a deep toned voice.

"Well! well!" said the young man, as he rubbed his eyes and felt his old appetite returning, "Do you know of anybody who keeps Holland Gin here?"

We may here add, in conclusion, that all efforts to reform this young man proved fruitless and unavailing, and that he soon filled a drunkard's grave.

W. K. M.

A TOUCHING SIGHT.

As ye have done it unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto me." A day or two since—a sultry hot day—when the limp leaves hung motionless on the trees, and the pavement almost scorched one's feet, and dogs went panting with protruding tongues, and large flocks drove patient horses nearly distracted—we saw a poor creature in "unwomanly rags," seated under the shadow of a broad tree, in front of a handsome house by her side with her head in her lap, was a little girl, dirty, ragged, and headed like herself. The woman untied the woollen hood, struck back the

brown hair from the little one's face, and tenderly kissed her drooping eyelids; then with a weary sigh she opened a discolored canvas sack; and turned over old bones and bits of bread, and stale meat, and still the little one shook her head, as well she might, at the nauseous compound. And still the poor mother coaxed, taking up one dry crust of bread after another, and still the pined lips of the child closed firmly over the little rebellious teeth. "Raspberries, raspberries!" murmured a lady fellow, as he turned a short corner, suddenly, with his well-filled cart. "Raspberries, raspberries!" We looked at the child: it was pitiful to see those great, hungry eyes follow him, while she kept so unutterably still—never asking, oh! like, for that which she longed for so much. Learning so early the hard lesson furnished all over her mother's mournful face, the ragged little man saw it all at a glance. So, fastening one of the baskets, he emptied the contents into the poor mother's lap. "I have got children at home too," forever blessed be "the children" we say! those golden links between us and heaven. Who shall say how often "the children" stand between us and that oasis of the heart born of the jostling cares of life.

NEW HAMPSHIRE SCHOOL MA'NS.

—A correspondent of the Boston Post writes from Dover, N. H., of school ma'am and other girls:

New Hampshire can boast of many a smart girl as well as statesman.—

A little school ma'am of about seventeen summers is a teacher hereabouts. She is small but Oh how smart.—

When she was but fourteen she went to take charge of a school up in Barrington. Amongst the scholars there was an unruly boy of about her own age who had defied all the teachers in school and left the parings on the floor. Upon being ordered by the teacher to pick them up he stood and looked defiantly at her. "I'll give you just three minutes air by my watch to obeyed me in," said she taking out her repeater. The time expired and the boy had not moved. "Hold out your hand air," exclaimed the teacher. The delinquent replied by laughing at her.

"Like mountain out that guards her young fall at the stripping's about the spring!"

The boy broke away and slunk into his seat the spunky girl following him with a billet of wood with which she went at him belaboring him over his shoulders with blows "fast and furious."

Suddenly the strapping male a bound jumping clean over the head of his plucky antagonist and rushed out of school for home. The teacher then sent a delegation of her best scholars to the boy's father to state the case fairly to him, and just as it happened. He sent back his boy and a message by the committee telling the school ma'am that she was in the right and to make the boy mind at all events even if she had to break his neck.—

She then ordered the boy to pick up the litter; the stubborn youth hesitated a moment, looked into the determined eye of the indomitable school ma'am and remembering the blows he had received and finding no peace if he tarried there or flew hence, unless he succumbed he reluctantly melted down and obeyed. She had no trouble after that in her school and this boy turned out to be one of her very best scholars. Whoever marries this little school ma'am will have to take heed how he walks we opine.

Some of the people in the more rural districts here very like a class which we have before described who live down near Newburyport. Their dialect is much the same. Teacher exclaimed a woman as she rushed into school one day nearly out of breath, please "accuse my dummy this artune cos how I want him to go to the car-kiss. And I should think you'd go to us; our 'other' school ma'am went to all of the shows; it's a good place to teach a feller."

FOREIGN NEWS



Explosion on the Great Eastern

The steamship Helbo, for Halifax, took out a brief announcement that an explosion of some sort had occurred on board the Great Eastern. The following are the details.

It appears that on the afternoon of the 9th, when at Hastings, a feed pipe, causing in the forward funnel, which had been introduced on the ground of economy in heat, and to keep the heat of the funnel from the cabin, exploded with terrific force, blowing the funnel into the air, and tearing to pieces the grand saloon, and the lower deck cabins through which the funnel passed, and otherwise doing great damage to the internal fittings. Great consternation prevailed on board, and prompt efforts were made to get at the unfortunate men in the engineering department, who were either buried in the rubbish or prostrated by the steam. Three firemen were found in a dying state, and soon expired, while eight others were more or less injured, two of whom subsequently died. One fireman was lost overboard, having either fallen into the water or jumped into it to escape scalding.

The injured men were generally progressing favorably, although two or three of them were in a very precarious condition.

The visitors who were passengers on board numbered about 100, and, as may readily be believed, included among them some of the most distinguished navigators, engineers, and scientific men in Europe. All, as usual, were assembled at dinner at about half past 5 o'clock on Friday, when before the dinner came on, two gentlemen left the chairman's table to look at the coast near Hastings. Mr. Campbell, the Marquis of Stafford, Earl Mountbatten, Lord Alfred Paget and a few others followed without waiting for dinner. The departure of these gentlemen from the saloon, as it appeared, broke up the dinner party, and instead of retiring to the grand saloon, as usual, nearly all the visitors came on deck and went right forward in the bows.

About thirty remained at table, a few were on the bridge with Mr. Campbell, and thus by the most mercurial interposition, it happened, for the first time, that no one on the little raised deck round the foremost funnel. One or two gentlemen were congratulating Mr. Campbell on the almost marvellous success of the ship when, in the space of a second there was a terrific explosion. The forward part of the deck appeared to spring like a mine, blowing the funnel up into the air. There was a confused, noisy roar, and which came the awful crash of timber and iron mingled, together with a frightful uproar, and then all was hidden in a rush of steam. Blinded and almost stunned by the overwhelming concussion, those on the bridge stood motionless in the white vapor, till they were reminded of the necessity of seeking shelter by the shower of wreckage, glass, gilt work, saloon ornaments, and pieces of wood, which began to fall like rain in all directions.

After a short interval, during which the white steam still obscured all, the funnel, Captain Constock, who was on the bridge, tried to see what had occurred but he could only ascertain by peering over the edge of the paddle-box that the vessel's masts were unharmed, and the engines still going. Gradually then, as the steam cleared off, the foremost funnel could be seen lying like a log across the deck, which was covered with bits of glass, gilding, fragments of curtains, and silk hangings, window frames, scraps of wood blown into splinters, and a mass of fragments, which had evidently come from the cabin fittings of the lower deck, beneath the grand saloon. In the middle was a great heap of rubbish where the funnel had just stood, from which the condensed steam was rushing up in a white, and therefore not hot, vapor, but enough to hide completely all that had happened below. In another minute all the passengers came rushing towards the spot.

The twenty or thirty who had remained at table in the saloon, and that which blew up came on deck also, and it will give your readers some idea of the gigantic strength of the vessel when I tell them that these latter until they actually saw the rubbish were almost unaware of the terrific explosion which had occurred beside them. It was only the dull heavy roar followed by the rattling of fragments as they rained down on and through the skylights which warned them that something dreadful had occurred. Still none knew what had really happened or what injury the vessel had sustained.

Captain Harrison, who was at the moment rushing forward, saw a rope lowered himself down through the steam into the wreck of the grand saloon, and calling to six men to follow him, began to search among the ruins for the men who might have been below.

The only one in the apartment was his own little daughter, who had just arrived at the after part at the moment of the explosion, and who, completely sheltered by the wrought iron bulkhead, had escaped, by a miracle, totally unhurt. Captain Harrison immediately gave the order to pass 'er up through the skylights, and continued his search. This was no easy matter. The wreck and rubbish piled in all directions in the ladies' small saloon, forward of the funnel, made it difficult to move about. The steam hid almost every object. The place was broken, the floor in parts upheaved and risen, as to show a still more frightful scene in the saloon and cabins below.

Through these spirals the bright glare beneath the lower deck of all showed that the furnace doors had either been blown open or blown away, and the funnel being gone, the draught was down the chimneys of the chimneys forcing out the flames and ashes in a fierce and dangerous stream. This, as the embers touched water, sent up a close suffocating air—half steam, half gas—in which it was difficult to see and almost impossible to breathe. In the meantime most on board, including the visitors, took steps to re-arrange order and convenience. As I have already said, there were fortunately no holiday tourists there, or the matter would have been much worse. Some of the ablest engineers and mechanics were on deck, who could pretty well guess what had happened and what worse might follow.

A funnel, filled similarly to that which had blown, was evidently getting intensely hot, and of this present none knew to what extent its "jacket," or outer casing, had been damaged, or how soon it might explode. Mr. Scott Russell, followed by one or two engineers at once went below to the furnaces of these boilers, and ordered the steam to be blown off, the speed of the engines to be reduced, and every precaution taken to guard against a mishap. Mr. Campbell remained calm and collected on deck, getting the crew forward and preventing any unnecessary alarm. Some of the men instantly went below to search for those employed in the stove holes, whom it was now evident, were the worst off.

Two or three of these poor fellows walked up to the deck almost, if not quite, unassisted, and this may have led to the belief that their injuries were slight. Their aspect, however, told its own tale, and none who had ever seen blown-up men before could fail to know at a glance that some had only two or three hours to live. A man blown up by gunpowder is a mere figure of raw flesh, which seldom moves after the explosion. Not so with men blown up by steam, who for a few minutes are able to walk about apparently almost unharmed. Though in fact mortally injured beyond all hope of recovery. This was so with one or two, who, as they emerged from below, walked with that indescribable expression in their face—a look of intense astonishment, and a certain faltering of the gaze and movements like one in sleep. While not stunned by the smoke or ash, the peculiar bright, soft whiteness of the face, hands, or breast, told at once that the skin though unbroken, had been boiled by the steam.

One man walked along with this movement and look, and seemed quite unconscious that the flesh of his thighs (most probably by the sides from the furnace) was burnt in deep holes. To some one who came to his assistance he said he said quietly: "I am all right. There are others worse than me. Go and look after them." This poor man was the first to die. Another stoker was brought up with the scalp hanging in raw strips from his head. One of the crew went to assist another man, and caught him by the arm, and beneath the grasp of those who thus aided him the skin peeled off the poor fellow's head and arm like a soft glove, and this, too, without his suffering apparently feeling or knowing it.

As fast as the men were got up they were taken off to the infirmary, where cot was prepared. Drs. Slater and Watson, the surgeon of the ship, with one of the visitors, Dr. Markham, of St. Mary's Hospital, were at once in attendance, and everything which admitting kindness or medical skill could suggest was at once done for their relief. It was, however, seen at once that but little hope existed for many, if not the majority of the sufferers, who were twelve in number. Most of them seemed very restless, and almost if not quite delirious; but a few of those whose injuries were

likely to be more immediately fatal remained quiet, half unconscious, at most only asking to be covered up, as if they felt the cold. For those latter all knew nothing whatever could be done, as in fact they were then dead. In the meantime on deck the men had been got at once into play, and a stream of water was poured down into the stovehole beneath the lower deck, so as in a few minutes to quench the fire in the furnace, and put at once all fear of danger from that source. The cause and nature of the blow-up was known, and the total safety of all the engines and after boilers was definitely ascertained.

LONDON, Wednesday. The China mail has arrived, bringing complete accounts of the Peking affair, which resulted in the total defeat of the British forces, with the loss of 25,000 men, and about a third of the whole force engaged. The month of the river was very effectively shelled by the British gunboats, and this was followed by the fire of newly constructed forts on the other side of the river, amounting singly to one hundred guns.

Admiral Hope's appearance, to the first instance, was almost entirely pacific. A solitary man of war boat carried in his first message, the Party and two gunboats being left outside the bar, while the rest of the squadron was lying thirty miles off. The admirals, finding no prospect of success to receive them, determined to remove the bar, and pass up the river. Six or seven hours, however, were spent in vain, endeavoring to effect this, and during that time no gun was fired from the forts, although the gunboats were at a distance of 500 to 700 yards only, and some of them had got aground. At 1.30 P. M. a signal was run up, and the Chinese position and shore, pointed in the direction of the first battery. Suddenly, about 2 P. M., the gun in the fort opened fire, and the action became general. The fire of the Chinese, both in weight and precision, was as never before experienced at their hands. In about two hours the fire of the Chinese began to slacken, and soon afterwards became almost entirely ceased, although every shot still told, while the British guns continued to do little damage to the main walls.

At about 5 P. M. the signal was made for the troops to land, and there were then no doubts of a speedy success. A few hours passed, a perfect hurricane of shell, grungal balls, and rockets, which moved down in a heavy covering fire as they poured in. The enemy's fire continued so heavy, and the mud, on landing, being up to the knees and sometimes to the waist, that out of 1000 men landed, barely 100 reached the first of three wide and deep ditches, who, after some 500 yards of wading mud, presented themselves. Of the handful left, who got through the mud, scarcely 30 had been able to keep their sides or arms unharmed. Nevertheless they boldly faced the ditches, and some fifty of them, including a crowd of officers, succeeded in getting to the far side of the third ditch. They had certainly made a good start, but the walls, but the ladders had been broken by shot, or had sunk in the mud. With one exception remained, however, ten devoted men sprang forward, three of whom were immediately shot dead, and five wounded severely.

The total killed and wounded of British is 464 French 3 killed and 10 wounded. Total of Marine killed only officers—only killed 15 wounded 127 killed 127 wounded.

Admiral Hope was a very wounded, as also were several prominent officers. Some wounds are said to have been inflicted by Minnie balls.

Two Sapphoes at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., on Sunday morning brought a calf into the chapel, and putting boots upon its feet, placed it in the Freshman's senate. Considerable excitement was occasioned in consequence the sophomores insisting that the calf by its mental attainments and accomplished manners was entitled to a seat among his equals, and the freshmen contending that neither the sophomores, their companions or superiors had a right to infringe upon their seats.

The plate of the first engraving of the Declaration of Independence has recently been discovered and restored, and the parties possessing it will shortly be putting it in the form of a book.

The Bethel Courier

BETHEL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1880.

BIRD WALKER.—We shall stop bringing about our village till we have some better sidewalks. There are not a dozen rods of decent walking in the whole village in wet weather. We have walked down Broad Street these twelve years, and during every rain we have been compelled to go round and through puddles of water till we are tired of it. The street is gradually, and the water runs in the middle of the street, and under the spoolery of a side walk down Church Street. Then if we want to go down Main Street to the Depot, we must wade through the mud. We will give something for a plank walk from Mighill Mason's house to Davis' Store. Whenever the road is graded, a portion of the labor should be expended in taking out the rocks and grading the sidewalk. We are willing, and will vote that the next Surveyor, in this village shall make a good sidewalk the whole length of his own lot.

THAT STEAMBOAT AGAIN.—We can't give up the idea about that Steamboat on the Androscoggin river. Our plan would be to have a boat about forty feet long, and wide it provided with one of Ericsson's Caloric Engines of three or four horse power, which will not cost 25 cents a day for fuel, and which requires no Engineer. If a boat could run only three or four miles from the mouth of Alder River, down the Androscoggin, it would be one of the most delightful trips in the world. We were favored a few days since with a sight of some designs taken around the lower part of Barker's Island, the present season, by Messrs. Coleman & Shattuck, distinguished artists from New York City. We hesitate not to say, and to believe we express their opinion, that no more beautiful scenery can be found in America. Now a short run with a boat would survey it all, while a steamboat would only pass it by.

BIG TROUT.—We have not had our eyes involuntarily open so wide for many a day as we did yesterday on opening a box and finding three enormous trout from J. G. Rice, Esq., of Letter B. They were of regular codfish size, the largest weighing 8 1/2 lbs., being the largest of the season. We carried two of them to the printer, and if we had had an elephant through the streets, it would have attracted no more attention. With big potatoes, and big trout to match, we shall contrive to live comfortably awhile. It makes the hands at the press work of the Coopers, most merrily. Many thanks to friend Rice for the noble present. It seems to us as though with his mackerel, a big trout now and then, and the Coopers every week, he must be a happy fellow.

WE learn that our old school friend, Dr. J. W. Mighill, formerly of Portland, has returned from his recent residence in Cincinnati, to Norway, where he is engaged in the practice of medicine. The good citizens of that place are fortunate if they can secure his abode among them.

BROWN AUTUMN is already making her appearance. The severe drought has had the effect to hasten the change of color from summer to fall.

HOW glorious the scenery on the side of the distant mountains. We wish brother Ellwell was here to take another ride. How he would enjoy it, and what a time his pen would take after such a ride. The maple never put on more brilliant hues than at this moment. Indian Summer is delightful to us all, and we hope to have a good share of it yet.

MR. DICK Coffin, of Greenwood, killed a snake, a half a foot and 10 days old, which weighed 55 pounds, deceased.

Gen. Jackson's old home is dead at last, at the age of forty-one years. For several years he has been unable to maintain and was fed with bran &c. The defense attorneys of this famous old horse was interred with all due solemnities in the presence of a concourse of his old friends.

The Bridgeport Reporter learns that the blacksmith shop of Mr. James Watson, in East Fryeburg took fire about 1 o'clock on Thursday morning the 15th inst, and burnt to the ground. No insurance.

The new Episcopal chapel in Lewiston, was consecrated on Wednesday. Bishop Burgess officiating. Little Della Dutton the survivor of the Dutton Children is giving lectures in Massachusetts with great success. Dr. S. P. Townsend, who retired from the Sarapilla business some years ago with a fortune of half a million having lost much by speculations has resumed it again.

Charles Gould of Norridgewock, who let Merrill the horse thief out of jail, was on Wednesday last sentenced to one year in the State Prison.

Mr. Greeley in his last letter from California says that J. O. Fremont is taking about five thousand dollars per week out of his mines at Mariposa.

The New York cattle market has been declining for some time and prices are fully twenty five per cent below those of the spring months. The decline in breadstuffs and provisions generally has, however in the same time been even greater than this.

The expenses of the French army during the late Italian campaign amounted to six hundred thousand dollars a day.

A few days since 6885 feet of two inch plank and 2337 feet of boards were saved by one gang in Brown & Co's saw mill.

Mrs. Burton died in Belmore county, Maryland on the 13th inst. at the advanced age of 96 years. She was buried on the same farm on which she was born and never lived out of the county and through her long life never employed a physician.

Charles Barrett, Esq., of Camden Me., has the most extensive and thriving plum orchard in the State. It contains 237 trees and embraces 75 varieties of plums—the trees being generally in a thrifty and bearing condition.

In Rockbridge county Va., a man was bitten on his right hand by a copperhead snake Friday afternoon week, and died in precisely twenty four hours afterwards. A quart of whisky was administered to him and the attending physician thought that death was caused by the whisky.

The Sabbath Schools and Temperance Divisions of Lewiston and Auburn, eighteen hundred persons, visited Farmington on Wednesday where they were received by the Sabbath Schools and Temperance Divisions of Farmington.

Twenty houses were destroyed by a hurricane which swept over Richmond county and Marlboro district, S. C., on the 16th inst. The crops and trees suffered severely.

A servant girl in New York robbed her mistress of \$300 and then disappeared. She was hunted up and the police who found that she had invested largely in new clothes, silks, Belmora, champagne skirts, and new jewelry. \$165 was found in her room. The girl confessed the larceny and pleaded in extenuation that like Mrs. Flora McFinnery she had nothing to wear and had resorted to this means to recruit her wardrobe.

Two St. Paul Times says the crops of every sort in Minnesota this year are extraordinary in quantity. It says there will be a surplus of more than a million bushels of potatoes.

A man and a boy who had started from Pottsville, Pa., for Pike's Peak were recently found at one of the distant unoccupied stations on the plains in a frightful condition. They had been subsisting on grasshoppers, young shoots of corn and a buffalo head, several days, and were in the last stages of delirium and starvation.

The Aykewich Review says that at the outlet of Alder, Joseph Lake, in Township 11, Range 3, one discovered the richest silver mine family of bonanza. These animals are so rare in Maine that this discovery is a matter worthy of note.

Gen. Taylor's house has been torn down. It was an old colonial mansion and had been French, Spanish and American rule. These old historical mansions ought to be preserved. They are worth more than the amount of the value of their ruins. But there is no more sentiment in a speculation or an improver, than there is in a bull-dog. Most of them would lay down rails right through the tomb of Washington.

A little tool has been invented for threading a needle. It is made with two blades which hold the needle with its eye opposite a little funnel-shaped opening into which it is perfectly easy for a person of weak sight to pass the thread and the thread inevitably passes through the eye.

A letter from an American missionary at Ooroomish Persia says they are at present (June 1) suffering there a greater famine than has been known within the last century but the growing crops promise some relief. In one case a Mussulman sold his children in the Bazaar to preserve them from starvation.

On Tuesday morning Mr. Moss Sweet of Fryeburg committed suicide by hanging himself. The day previous he was engaged about his usual work on his farm and on the morning of committing the fatal deed he partook of his breakfast as usual.

Some persons have done damage to the cotton crop in Florida, and in some places not more than half a crop is expected.

There is a mail carrier at Enfield N. C., who is said to have carried the mail on horseback fifty five miles, a week for forty five years missing but one regular day in that time. He certainly deserves a pension for such long and faithful service.

The northwestern counties of Wisconsin are infested by bears who have been forced by the severe drought to enter the settlements in search of the "necessaries of life." The settlers have had numerous encounters with them and have killed many. A woman was killed by one of them at Melancthon Creek last week.

Main street canal bridge, Albion N. Y., fell Sept. 28, with an immense crowd of people who were attending the County Fair. Eighteen dead bodies have already been taken out and it is supposed that many more are still in the water. A great number were injured.

Counterfeits upon the New England Bank, East Haddam, and Hartford, were detected in Brooklyn on Monday.

Five years since a farmer in Illinois, notwithstanding all his neighbors insisted he was playing the fool, set out on his farm one thousand peach trees and this season he was offered ten thousand dollars for the crop which he afterwards sold in the lot for fourteen thousand dollars.

There is but one way to deal with a serpent that is to kill it—or let it slide.

Creditors and poor relations never call at the right moment.

A deserted damsel struck her lover with a pistol containing with snobs:—"You have broken my heart, and I'll break your head, sir."

An enormous amount of money is being expended in the United States in the purchase of slaves in the basement.

The Bethel Courier

MAILS.

Mails close as follows:—
To Portland, To Island Pond.

ARRIVAL & DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.
Morning train leaves Bethel for Portland 10.45, A. M. Returning—arrives from Portland at 4.15, P. M.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Sherry Sabbath at 10.15 o'clock, A. M., in 1-4 P. M. in the following churches:—
First Cong'l. Rev. Mr. Wessons
Bethel, Rev. Mr. Gannett
Union, Rev. Mr. Gannett

SERVICES FOR PRISONERS.

Weekly meetings at 5.15 o'clock, at the water Mill Church, Tuesday evenings. Prayer-Meeting Saturday evenings.

NEW FACTS IN SCIENCE

It has been ascertained by ascending the Peak of Teneriffe, 8 or 10,000 feet that the moon does actually affect the temperature of the earth.

The problem has been solved how to sail a vessel through the water with the least possible resistance. To effect it was to excavate a canal out of the water large enough to allow the whole body of the vessel to pass through in such a way as to make the canal as narrow as possible. This is known among ship builders, as the wave line principle, and is adopted in the construction of the Great Eastern. A Caloric Engine in an office in New York, occupies a space less than a cubic foot, and is heated solely by gas, yet its power is greater than that of an able bodied man.

Axles of Railcars are cast hollow because the particles do not crystallize on cooling in such a way as when solid, thereby rendering them much stronger.

Steel becomes expanded by hardening.

Iron becomes hardened by dipping into cold water, while copper is softened, yet nobody can explain the reason.

To case harden iron it is covered by Prussian of Potassium borate. A thin coat of steel is treated all the iron.

Silver does not as was formerly supposed improve the sound of the bell.

Cockle shells placed between the partitions of a house, most effectively deaden the sound. We see no reason why cockle shells will not be quite as good.

The depth to which a shell would sink in compact earth, in the Crimean war was found to be thirteen feet.

THE State Fair at Augusta occurred at a most unfortunate time on account of the weather. We did not go on account of the time and money it required. As the trains are arranged, we should lose the best part of two days in traveling, and then it would have required money enough to buy a cow to go, which is more than we could afford. We approached that very few went from Oxford county.

MR. Moses A. Mason, of this town has raised a Rhode Island Seedling Potato weighing three pounds and three ounces. Seven potatoes weighed fifteen pounds, being at the rate of twenty eight potatoes to the bushel, by weight. The Bath Times would not report this.

THE inhabitants of Haverhill have adorned the banks of one of their beautiful ponds, as a public place of resort, and given to the name of Kennebec. They annually had a grand celebration in commemorating it to the public good. Every village and city in the land should have its commemorative spots, to which the inhabitants can resort at any time. The Greeks and Romans had them consecrated to their deities, and Americans need them dedicated to the goddess, Health.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for October, is received. Contents, Daily Beauty, an article for the Ladies. The Minister's Woeing. Old Papers, a Poem. Riled Gums, an interesting weekly advertisement. A trip to Cuba. Sketches from The Wreckers. The President at the South in Table Review.

The Bethel Courier: A Home Paper.

The Bethel Courier.

MAILED.
Mails close as follows:
To Portland, 10 A. M.
To Island Pond, 4 P. M.

ARRIVAL & DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.
Morning train leaves Bethel for Portland at 10:45 A. M. Returning—arrives from Portland at 8:15 P. M.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.
Every Sabbath at 10:15 A. M., and 1:45 P. M., in the following churches:
First Cong'l. Rev. Mr. WHEELER.
Second " Rev. Mr. GARDNER.
Third " Rev. Mr. GARDNER.

MEETINGS FOR PRAYER.
Sabbath evenings at 8:15 o'clock, at the vestry.
Bible Class, Tuesday evenings. Prayer Meeting Saturday evenings.

NEW FACTS IN SCIENCE.

It has been ascertained by ascending the Peak of Tenerife, 8 or 10,000 feet that the moon does sensibly affect the temperature of the earth.

The problem has been solved how to sail a vessel through the water with the least possible resistance. To effect it was to excavate a canal out of the water large enough to allow the whole body of the vessel to pass through in such a way as to make the canal as narrow as possible. This is known among ship builders, as the wave line principle, and is adopted in the construction of the Great Eastern.

A Caloric Engine in an office in New York, occupies a space less than a cubic foot, and is heated solely by gas, yet its power is greater than that of an able bodied man.

Axes of Railcars are cast hollow because the particles do not crystallize on cooling in such a way as when solid, thereby rendering them much stronger.

Steel becomes expanded by hardening.

Iron becomes hardened by dipping into cold water, while copper is softened, yet nobody can explain the reason.

To case harden iron it is covered by Prussiate of Potash, and heated. A thin coat of steel is formed all over the iron.

Silver does not as was formerly supposed improve the sound of bells.

Cockle shells placed between the partitions of a house, most effectually deaden the sound. We see no reason why oyster or cockle shells will not be quite as good.

The depth to which a shell would sink in compact earth, in the Crimean war was found to be thirteen feet.

The State Fair at Augusta occurred at a most unfortunate time on account of the weather. We did not go on account of the time and money it required. As the trains are arranged, we should lose the best part of two days in traveling, and then it would have required money enough to buy a cow to go, which is more than we could afford. We apprehend that very few went from Oxford county.

Mr. Moses A. Mason, of this town has raised a Rhode Island Seedling Potato weighing three pounds and three ounces. Seven potatoes weighed fifteen pounds, being at the rate of twenty eight potatoes to the bushel, by weight. The Bath Times need not read this.

The inhabitants of Haverhill have adorned the banks of one of their beautiful ponds, as a public place of resort, and given it the name of Kenoma. They recently had a grand celebration in consecrating it to the public good. Every village and city in the land should have its consecrated spots, to which the inhabitants can resort at any time. The Greeks and Romans had them consecrated to their deities, and Americans need them dedicated to the goddess, Health.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for October, is received. Contents, Daily Beauty, an article for the Ladies. The Minister's Wooing. Old Papers, a Poem. Rifled Guns, an interesting article in sportsman. A trip to Cuba. Hamlet, a Poem. The Wonder Smith. Bells of Doom, continued. The Professor at the Breakfast Table. Reviews.

NEW PUBLICATION.

A HISTORY OF ALL RELIGIONS. Containing a statement of the origin, development, doctrines and government of the religious denominations, in Europe and the United States, with Biographical Sketches of eminent divines. By Sam'l M. Smucker, L. L. D. Published by Duane Rulison, Quaker City Publishing House, 33 south third street Philadelphia, Pa.

The subject of religion and the Doctrines of Sects must always have an absorbing interest for the thoughtful observer and a work which affords the desired information, in a convenient and accessible form, at a moderate price, has been urgently demanded, and will be sought for with avidity, and must command a large sale.

In the present work, the origin, development, doctrinal belief, Church government and peculiarities of over eighty different religious sects, are treated in a style clear, compendious and accurate, and will afford all the information which might be procured with great difficulty and expense, and much labor and research, from the larger polemical works and encyclopedias.

Dr. Smucker has evidently prepared this work with much care, and it exhibits great ability and learning. The articles on the different religions are very impartially written, and show the careful study of an unprejudiced and sound mind; and the importance and value cannot be too highly estimated of such superior and unbiased effort in a work of this kind, as too often, those pretending to give correct information upon such subjects are prejudiced in favor of some particular sect or denominations. Mr. Rulison has brought out the work in a very handsome form and the public is indebted to him for a very valuable, instructive and useful book. The price however, \$1.00, is remarkably low for such a work, and in order that it may have a rapid and extensive circulation, he will send it to any address, accompanied with a valuable Gift on receipt of the price and twenty five cents to prepay the postage.

Mr. Rulison will send free on application his new enlarged and revised Catalogue of Books and Gifts containing all information relative to the establishment of Agencies in the Gift Book business. Address

DUANE RULISON, Quaker City Publishing House, 33 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

MYSTERIES OF THE BANK PARLORS.—The New York Tribune says the discount clerk of one of the city banks recently resigned his situation. His resignation was accepted by the Board for his attention to his duties, &c. He then stated to the Board that he had a communication to make, as a caution to induce them to watch his successor. He stated that notwithstanding, his accounts were correct at the time of resignation he had in fact been using the bills receivable of the bank for years as collateral for loans and employing the funds in the purchase of paper at usurious rates. By this course he had accumulated sufficient property to meet his moderate desire and having no further use for the facilities he had enjoyed he had resigned.

The Oxford North Quarterly meeting will hold its next session with the Baptist Church at Bryant's Pond commencing at 10 o'clock on the second Wednesday and Thursday in October.

The several firms of De Bothold have a capital or sum at their instantaneous command amounting to \$250,000,000; the similar capital of the two Pereires is at least 100,000,000 Frank; of the Myers and the Foulds still higher. The Duke of Gales is at the head of the Credit Mobilier, is held to be prodigiously opulent. The Pereires have created for themselves a new fortune by the purchase of very extensive grounds within and without the walls of the capital, which they turn into streets and boulevards, with the certainty of the fullest proceeds.

The Albany Journal states that by the recent decease of the Dean of Ripon in England and Hon. John Q. Wilson of that city business the last survivor of the party of noble passengers who accompanied Robert Fulton in his first steamboat journey from New York to Albany.

BOYS SENTENCED.—The boys who set fire to the Massachusetts House of Representatives recently were sentenced to two, nine and three years in the house of correction, respectively.

We hope our citizens will not forget the Fair at Norway next Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday.

DIARRHEA, LIVER COMPLAINT, &c. The remedy prescribed from individuals from all parts of the country, who have used and been cured by the Organized Bitters, are truly surprising. Diarrhea which has baffled the power of medicine as well as the skill of the physician, and subjected the patient to years of hopeless suffering have yielded to this all healing remedy.

RELIABLE TESTIMONY. We call the attention of the reader to the following letter from President Smith, of Wesleyan University:

"Middletown, Conn., Feb. 20, 1859. Sam'l W. Fowle & Co.—Gentlemen,—I first made use of the Organized Bitters some seven or eight years since. Having suffered for twenty years from a form of Dyspepsia, which was attended with a nervous headache, on an average of not less than one day in a week, I was induced by the unpretending recommendation of Dr. Green 'to try one bottle and if no benefit was received to discontinue the use.' The use of one bottle warranted a further trial, to the extent of some three or four, with a careful observance of the accompanying directions. The result was, an almost entire relief from the usual dyspeptic symptoms and their depressing, painful consequences. I believe these bitters produce an entire change in the habits of my system and upon the active energies of the digestive organs. I now deem myself as exempt from Dyspepsia as most persons. These bitters have also been of service to other members of my family.

Very respectfully yours, AUGUSTUS W. SMITH. Prepared by Seth W. Fowle & Co., Boston, and for sale by—F. S. Chandler and C. O. H. Mason, Bethel; Pray & Merrill, Bryant's Pond; J. Bartlett, Locke's Mill; D. F. Noyes, Norway; B. F. Bates & Co., Paris, and by dealers everywhere.

Marriages.

In Shelburne, 4th, by D. Green, Esq. Mr. John F. Putnam, of Mason, Me., to Miss Callista D. Green, of Shelburne, N. H.

Deaths.

In Bethel, 26 inst., Horra Dennis, youngest child of Albert and Beulah Stiles, aged 1 year, 4 months and 3 days.

In Harrison, 6th inst., Benjamin McAllister, 16th, Jonathan Stiles.

Every body is buying of C. & O. H. MASON. Who are selling lower than any one else.

GREAT EXCITEMENT!

200 Bbls.

NEW PARIS MILLS

Peoples Mills FLOUR!

FROM NEW WHEAT!

Just received, and for Sale by

C. & O. H. MASON, FOR

\$7.25 & 6.50 PER BBL.

BETHEL, SEPT. 20, 1859.

N. T. TRUE,

Agent for the Monmouth Mutual FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

the largest and safest mutual company in Maine.

Bethel Hill, Oct. 1, 1859.

CHARLES C. BARKER, DENTIST!

Respectfully announces to the residents of Bethel and vicinity, that he has opened an office over the store occupied by G. D. Blake, cor. of Church and Main Sts., with the intention of making it a permanent location.

Artificial Teeth, from one to a full set, carefully inserted. Great pains will be taken to render all operations successful. 3m40.

OXFORD COUNTY Agricultural Society. The Annual Meeting of the Oxford County Agricultural Society will be held at the Society's Building, between the Village of Norway and South Paris, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the election of Officers.

F. S. CHANDLER, READ THIS!

Is selling off his

ENTIRE STOCK,

OF

GOODS!

AT COST.

F. S. Chandler,

OFFERS for Sale, on the most reasonable terms, his entire

LIVERY STOCK!

Consisting of

4 Horses,

4 SINGLE WAGONS,

2 Passenger Wagons,

1 CHAISE, 1 GIG, 2 Double

Harness, 6 Single Harnesses,

4 single Sleighs, 6 Buffalo Robes, &c.

F. S. Chandler,

Requests all persons indebted to him to make

Immediate Payment

F. S. CHANDLER.

Sept. 23, 1859.

BOOK BINDERY!

Stanwood & Co., No 2 Holland's Block, Lisbon St., LEWISTON, ME.

Book-Binders, Booksellers, Stationers, Blank Book Manufacturers, Paper Rulers, Dealers in School Books, Paper Hangings, Stationery, Fancy Goods, Toys, Engravings, and all articles usually found in a Book Store.

Ledgers, Journals, Day-Books, Cash, Invoice, Wastes, Records, Letters, Dockets, Also manufactured to order all the varieties required for Banks, Insurance & R. R. Companies, Churches and Society Records, Time Books, Registers for Hotels, &c.

Periodicals & Newspapers.

Received as soon as issued.

PICTURE FRAMES!

of every description made to order.

Agents for the sale of Prof. Humphrey's

HOMOPATHIC MEDICINES

Orders by Stage or otherwise promptly attended to. 3m40

FINE READY-MADE

FALL & WINTER

CLOTHING.

ELEGANT OVERCOATS

FROCK & BUSINESS COATS

PANTS AND VESTS,

superbly made and trimmed.

A. Lowest Prices for Cash.

J. W. SMITH & CO.

DOCK SQUARE, cor. Elm St.

BOSTON.

HAVING connection with all the largest manufacturing establishments in New York, together with home facilities, we enjoy superior advantages for supplying the very best goods at the lowest possible prices. The styles will be found to equal anything made in the New England States, and the workmanship far exceeds anything heretofore offered in this market, and is so acknowledged by all who patronize our establishment.

We also make to order garments of every description, at short notice, at a small advance on the prices of our ready-made clothing. Boston, Sept. 20, 1859.—42m41

WM. ALLEN & SON,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Foreign & Domestic FRUIT, CONFECTIONERY, CIGARS, &c. No. 13 Exchange St. cor. PORTLAND, ME. 3m23

READ THIS!

AND THEN HAND IT TO

YOUR NEIGHBOR!!

Don't Forget

to call, yourself, at

EPHRAIM DRESSER'S

DRY GOODS

AND

GROCERY STORE!!

Before buying your supplies.

At all times on hand a full and Superb Stock of

Foreign & Domestic

DRY GOODS!

AND

GROCERIES,

Boots and Shoes, Feathers, Crockery and Glass Ware, together with

FLOUR, SALT & FISH.

Also—

FARMING TOOLS,

Window Glass,

PUTTY, NAILS, &c., &c., &c.,

AT AS

Low Prices

As can be found elsewhere.

EPHRAIM DRESSER.

BETHEL, July 21, 1859.

Fairbanks'

CELEBRATED

Railroad, Hay, Coal and Store

SCALES!

OF EVERY VARIETY,

FAIRBANKS & BROWN,

120 34 Kilby Street, Boston.

The Great Embroider to all Markets.

TAKE THEM AND LIVE!

USED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

HERRICK'S

SUGAR COATED PILLS

And Kid Strengthening Plasters!!

ONE box of Herrick's Sugar Coated Life Pills, costing only 25 cents, will last a family 6 months, save twenty-five dollars in physicians' bills, 15 or more dollars in lost time, and not unfrequently, the life of some member of the value of which cannot be estimated in dollars and cents.

Herrick's Kid Strengthening Plasters cure in five hours, pains and weakness in the breast, side and back; Rheumatic Complaints in an equally short space of time. Spread on a beautiful lamb skin, their use subjects the wearer to no inconvenience, and each one will wear from one week to three months. Pills, family boxes, 25 cents. Plasters on kid, 18 3/4 cents. Dr. CASTLE'S

Magnolia Catarrh Snuff,

Cures Catarrh, Discharges, Sore Weak and Inflamed Eyes; Discharges from the Nose and Ears; removes those disagreeable sensations resembling the whirling of steam, sound of distant waterfall, etc., and all complaints of the Head. Boxes 25 cents, with full Directions.

HARRIS' CONDITION POWDER

For diseases of Horses and Cattle. The sale of these Powders is immense, the satisfaction they give unbounded. Large Packages 25 cents with full Directions.

HERRICK'S matchless Sugar Coated Pills in large boxes, 25 cents. Five boxes \$1.00. Plasters on White Kid Leather, 18 3/4 cts.

These bony articles are sold by all Druggists, and by one or more Agents in every City, Town and Hamlet in the civilized world. Herrick's Pills and Plasters have been established 20 years, and have saved thousands from the grave and their work of mercy is not yet half complete. Try them.

HERRICK & CO., Albany N. Y. For sale by I. C. KIMBALL and JAMES NUTTING, agents at Bethel. HOLT & POTTER, West Bethel.

E. BLASHFIELD, travelling agent. 1y36

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,

CORNER WILLOW AND FINE STREETS, Opposite the Old Custom House, 7 Portland, Me. S. J. DAVIS, Proprietor.

Administrator's Sale.

By virtue of a decree from Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, the subscriber will sell at public auction, on Saturday, October 24, at 10 A. M., at his office at Bethel in the County of Oxford, all of the Real Estate of HANNIBAL G. CHAPMAN, late of Gilead in said County, deceased, was seized and possessed at the time of his death, for the payment of the debts of said deceased, expenses of administration, and incidentally charges. Said real estate consists of the homestead farm with the buildings thereon, situated in the town of Gilead and Bethel, and being the same which the said deceased purchased of Charles Tenney and T. J. Chapman. GILMAN CHAPMAN, Adm'r. Bethel, September 16, 1859.

BOARDING

S. H. CHAPMAN,

WOULD inform the public that he is prepared to accommodate those wishing to procure board and pleasant rooms for the coming season. His house is beautifully located on the Common, corner of

Elm st., Bethel Hill, Me. and commands a fine prospect. Terms Reasonable.

Horses & Carriages TO LET.

ICE FOR SALE

In large or small quantities. 6m26

To the Hon. THOMAS H. BROWN, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford:

ALGERNON S. CHAPMAN, administrator of the estate of George Chapman, late of Bethel, in said County, deceased, respectfully represents: That the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death, by the sum of five hundred and seventy-five dollars. Your petitioner therefore prays that your Honor would grant him license to sell, at public or private sale, and convey enough of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts, and incidental charges. ALGERNON S. CHAPMAN.

OXFORD, SS.—At a Court of Probate held at Bethel, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 13th day of Sept. A. D. 1859.

On the foregoing Petition, Ordered, That said petitioner give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of his petition with this order thereon to be published three weeks successively in the Bethel Courier, a newspaper printed at Bethel, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held on the third Tuesday of October next at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted. THOMAS H. BROWN, Judge. A true copy Attest: DAVID KNAPP, Register.

\$1,000 REWARD:

Will be paid for any medicine that will

Littlefield's

MAGNETIC ELECTRIFIER,

FOR THE IMMEDIATE RELIEF OF

Head-

ache, Tooth-

ache, Rheumatism,

Neuralgia, Pain in the

Back, Side or Stomach, Ear-

ache, Burns, Scalds, Freezes,

Chilblains, Bruises, fresh Cuts, old

Sores, Ague in the Face, Sore

Eyes, Spider bites, Bee

stings, &c., and is the

best medicine in

existence

for

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY,

AND ALL

SUMMER COMPLAINTS!

JAMES NUTTING, Agent, Bethel, Me.

IT IS SO!

The subscriber, having purchased one of those beautiful large French Cameras, is now prepared to take Portraits from the smallest to life size. Now is the time to secure large pictures at low prices. J. R. SMALL. Bethel, April, 26, 1859. 20m

ISLAND POND HOTEL,

Island Pond, Vt.

Through Trains dine here.

Way Trains remain over night.

Porters in attendance to convey Baggage to the house FREE OF CHARGE.

Stairs and Covered Passage from Depot to Hotel. G. G. WATERHOUSE, Proprietor.

G. T. Railroad.

Portland District.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

Commencing June 20, 1859.

Trains leave daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Leave Portland for Island Pond and way Stations, at 7:15 A. M., and 1:15 P. M.

Leave Island Pond for Portland; at 7:30 A. M., and 1:30 P. M.

Leave Bethel for Portland, at 10:50 A. M., and 4:25 P. M.

Leave Bethel for Island Pond, at 10:8 A. M., and 4:25 P. M.

B. T. CORSE, Superintendent.

Job Printing at this Office.

F. O. STAPLES, Agent.

DEALER IN
 PERIODICALS
 NEWSPAPERS:
 STATIONERY,
 FANCY GOODS,
 Foreign and Domestic Fruit,
 TOBACCO
 CIGARS
 Also—Agent for all the Popular
 PATENT MEDICINES

Hair Restoratives, &c.,
68 Middle St., opp. Post Office,
PORTLAND, Me. 151f

**CHEAP FOR
CASH!**

**A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
GOODS!**

adapted to the
COUNTRY TRADE
Constantly on hand at
KIMBALL'S.
BETHEL, March 18, 1859. 4f-13

Y A
"YOUNG AMERICA'S"
Fashionable
CLOTHING
HAT, CAP & FURNISHING

DEPOT,
76 Middle Street, Portland.
T. C. WEBBER, PROPRIETOR.

NOTE The only Establishment, where they
do an exclusive Cash business. 22d

DAVIS & BRADLEY,
General Commission Merchants,
AND DEALERS IN
FLOUR AND CORN,
No. 31 Commercial St.,
(Head Portland Pier,) 7d
Portland, Me.
J. ALLEN DAVIS. ROBERT BRADLEY

Notice!
Portland Kerosene Oil Co.
194 Fore St., Portland, Me.

in manufacturing KEROSENE OILS, and
will be ready to supply the trade of Maine
early in August next.

Parties in this State wishing now to enjoy
regularly in the trade, will be supplied by us
with Oil from the Boston Kerosene Oil Co., at

These Boston Prices,
until we are ready to deliver our own manufac-
ture.

S. R. PHILLBICK,
Selling Agent and Treasurer
Portland, Nov. 24, 1858.

Elm House
Federal, Corner of Temple St.,
PORTLAND, ME.

S. M. MARBLE & CO., Proprietors
S. M. MARBLE, W. E. STEVENSON
L. M. MARBLE

Hoting House
(This house was a Post Office)
PORTLAND, MAINE.

P. H. McCLOSKEY,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
SWIFT'S BLOCK,
BETHEL HILL, Me.

P. H. McCLOSKEY,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
SWIFT'S BLOCK,
BETHEL HILL, Me.